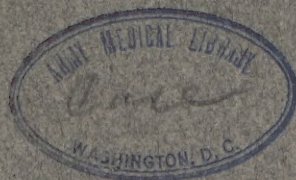


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DUPLICATE

BASE HOSPITAL NO 85

A. E. F.

*Case*





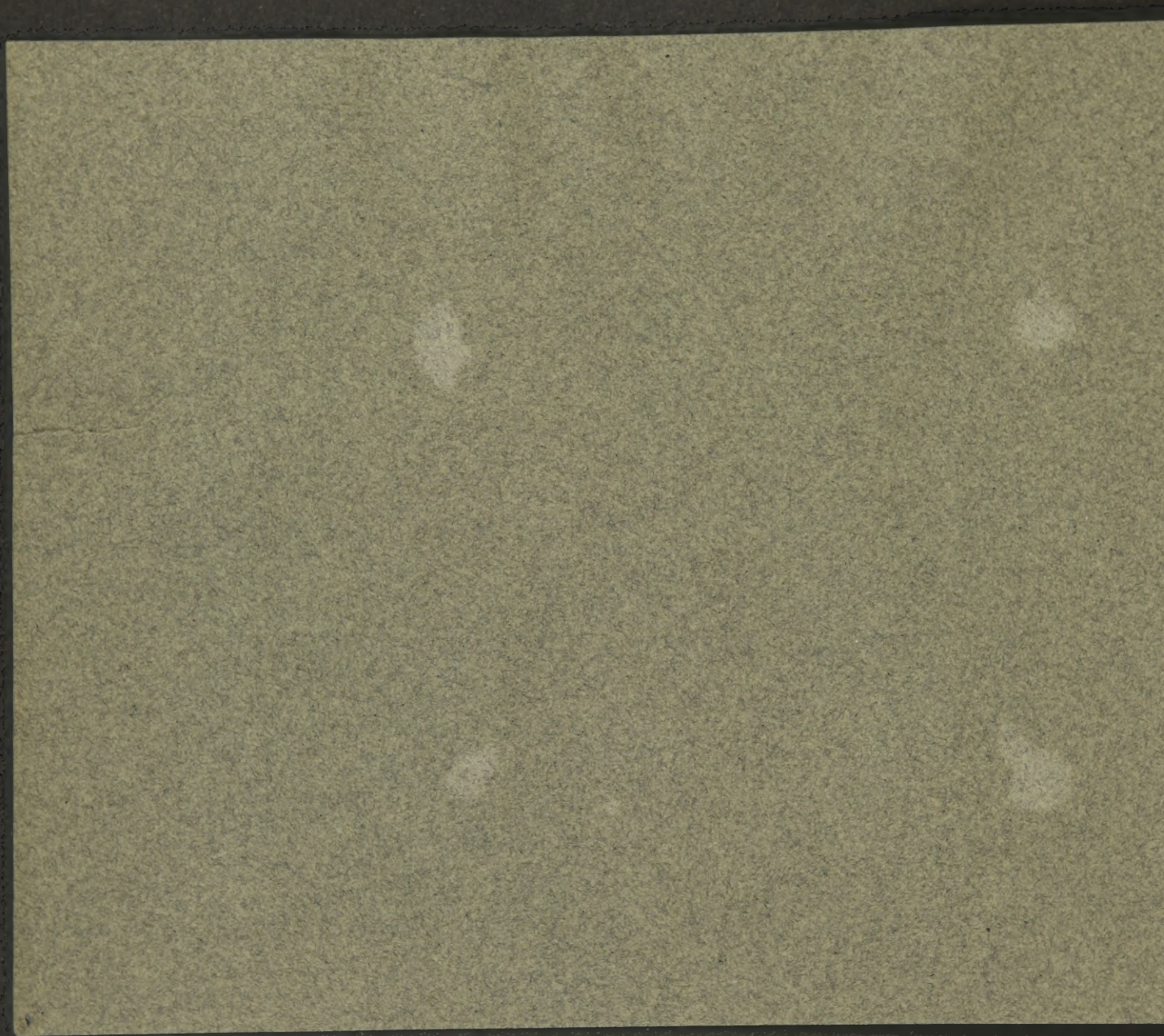






Colonel William R. Eastman Commanding  
Officer Base Hospital 85







HISTORY OF  
BASE HOSPITAL NO. 85, UNITED STATES ARMY.

Colonel William R. Eastman, Commanding Officer.

Rae. S. Dorsett, Captain, M. C.  
Historian.

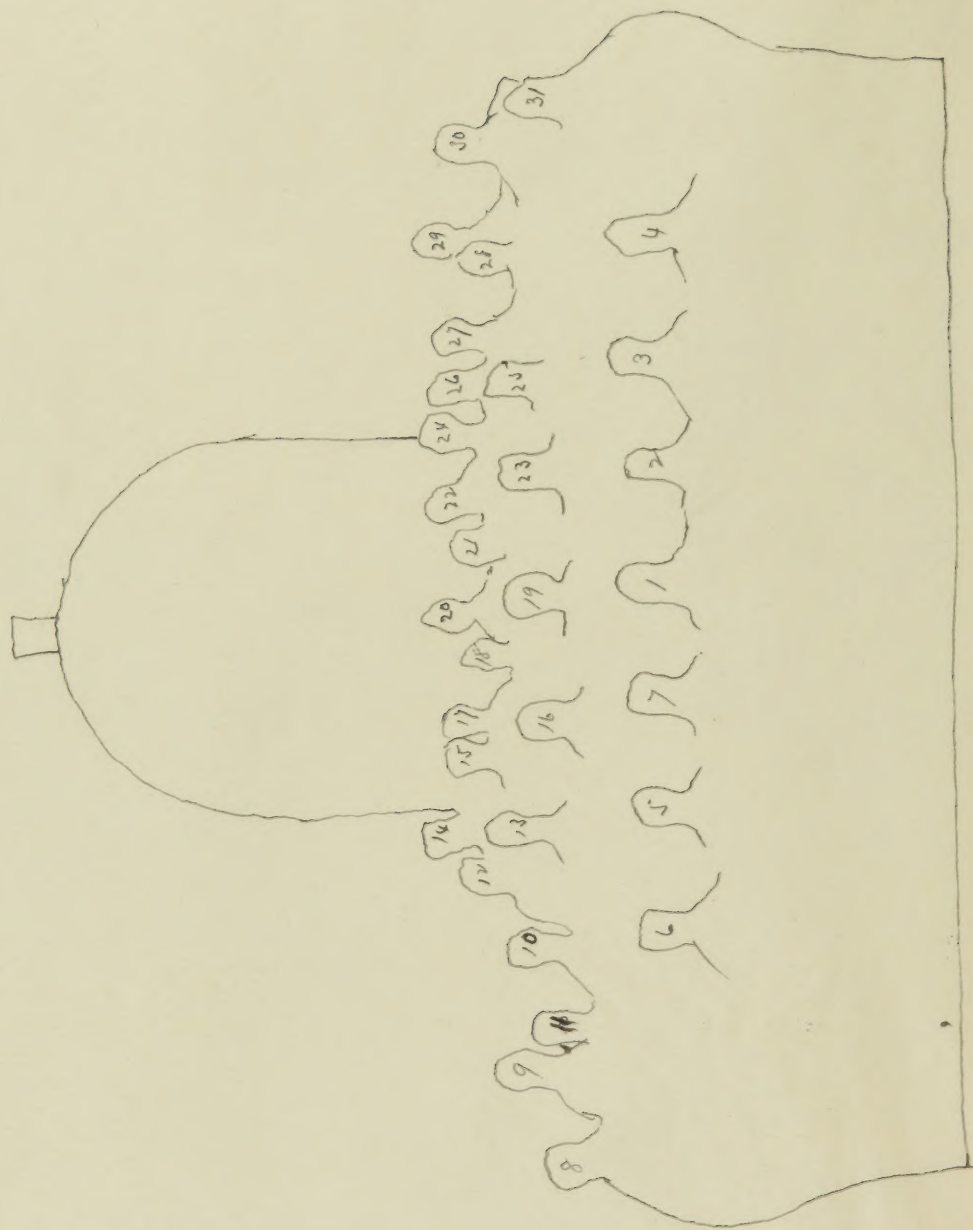
HISTORY OF  
THE UNITED STATES ARMY  
Colonel William H. Sedgwick, Commanding Officer.

Wm. H. Sedgwick, Captain, U. S. A.  
Historian.

1864



Numerical Index of Group Photograph of Hospital Staff.







Officers of Base Hospital 88.







Index of Group Picture of Hospital Staff.

1. Col. W. R. Eastman,
2. Major S. A. Friedburg.
3. Major J. M. Firmin.
4. Major J. P. Long.
5. Major R. D. Wolf
6. Major A. H. Pierce.
7. Captain T. B. Sealey
8. Chaplain H. J. Hackett.
9. Captain C. B. Spivey.
10. Captain A. G. Mott.
11. Captain E. L. Graham.
12. Lieutenant T. B. Kelly.
13. Lieutenant C. P. Herring.
14. Lieutenant H. E. Davis.
15. Lieutenant W. D. Richards.
16. Captain C. A. Reed.
17. Lieutenant W. A. Gordon.
18. Lieutenant E. J. Lovitts.
19. Captain P. J. Bidwell.
20. Lieutenant N. F. Howard.
21. Lieutenant H. A. Gailey.
22. Captain C. A. Speight.
23. Captain C. W. Tedrow.
24. Lieutenant S. H. Hunt.
25. Captain G. H. Moore.
26. Lieutenant C. E. McQuiston.
27. Captain H. T. Knight.







28. Captain R. S. Dorsett.

29. Lieutenant N. H. McDonald.

30. Captain L..D. Harmon.

31. Captain D. H. Levinthal.







Major J. M. Firmin Surgical Chief



Major Stanton H. Friedberg  
Chief of ~~Nose~~ Nose & Throat Dep.



Major Appleton A. Pierce  
Chief of Medical Dept.



LT COL. CHARLES T. STURGEON.  
CHIEF OF SURGICAL SERVICE.  
COMMANDING OFFICER  
JUNE 10, 1917







Mrs. Lizzie Gill Thurman  
Dietitian



Mrs. G. E. Clopp Chief Nurse.



Nursing Staff.





Base Hospital No. 85.

On April 16th, 1918, Capt. Robert M. Stephenson, MC C. was assigned as Commanding Officer of Base Hospital No. 85, by special order No. 101 of Headquarters Medical Officers Training Camp, Fort Riley, Kansas. Fifteen enlisted men were assigned to this hospital, and the first daily report of the organization shows one officer and fifteen enlisted men.

During the month of May the original fifteen enlisted men were transferred, and June 17th, 1918 eighty-seven enlisted men were assigned. Lieut. Roy C. Jackson, M. C. was assigned to the organization upon the 16th of June. For some reason twenty of the last men assigned to the unit were detached, and upon the 24th of June the unit left Ft. Riley consisting of two officers and sixty-seven enlisted men. The unit arrived at Fort Sill at noon of June 25th, 1918, and reported to the Commanding General and to the Commanding Officer of the Base Hospital (Major Magruder) for assignment to quarters and duty during the period of mobilization and training.

By order of War Department (telegraphic) under date of June 27th, Lieutenants Rae S. Dorsett and Walter O. Quiring, Medical Reserve Corps were relieved from duty at Base Hospital, Fort Sill and transferred to Base Hospital No. 85. Lts. Dorsett and Quiring reported for duty with Base No. 85 June 28th.

By direction of the Commanding Officer of Base Hospital Fort Sill, the enlisted personnel of Base Hospital No. 85 underwent a period of two weeks quarantine before being permitted to mingle with the personnel of Base Hospital Fort Sill. This time was occupied in the daily drill and examination of the men physically to further weed out any who might prove unfitted for overseas service.

Other officers were assigned to Base 85 and reported for duty at the time indicated upon the attached table. The table does not include those officers who were assigned and found unfit for overseas service. The list





is complete as the unit sailed for France upon the eighth of September.

In July 151 men arrived from Camp Greenleaf to complete the enlisted personnel. These men also underwent a period of two weeks quarantine. They were subjected to the same rigid scrutiny physically as to their fitness for overseas service.

Every man was subjected to an examination of heart, lungs, teeth, feet, genito-urinary organs, and a special examination with regard to mentality. It is not contended that this examination was extraordinary in any particular, but it was most painstaking and thorough. The throat of each individual was cultured to exclude any who might be carriers. The examinations excluded ten men. For mental condition, cardiac or lung condition, and in one case because of being a diphtheria carrier ten were transferred to the Development Battalion at Ft. Sill. ~~Th~~men were A. W. O. L. and were reported as deserters. Immediately before reporting as ready for Overseas service we received one enlisted man from Little Rock, Arkansas.

Two hundred and ~~n~~ineteen men were assigned to the Base. ~~Th~~irteen were dropped at Ft. Sill, making a total of two hundred and six men who started for Camp Merritt with the unit.

Officers were subjected to the same standard of examination physically as the men, and each who started with the unit had in his possession his <sup>one</sup> certificate for overseas fitness. Thirty ~~m~~officers made the start from Ft. Sill.

All preparation was completed and report made to the Surgeon General's office of ~~f~~itness for service upon the twenty-fifth of August. The order was issued promptly and Base 85 as a unit began the journey to Camp Merritt on Sunday morning the First of Sept. 1918.

Stress has been laid upon the preparation and selection of the personnel because it has seemed to those who have watched over the health of the unit that the care in selection has been amply justified by our continuous low sick rate. While it may be contended that we have not been subjected to the



Embarking at Ft. Sill Oklahoma.



hardships of combatant troops in the field, we have enjoyed the same travel conditions with them and the work has been very laborious and for long hours on more than one occasion.

The heat of the months of July and August at Ft. Sill is deserving of more than passing mention. Those who have sojourned in this desert waste claim that the heat of any hereafter has but little terror for them. It was in this heat that the drilling, examining and instructing in hospital duty was carried on, and when it was known that the word had been sent forward that the unit was ready for duty, all breathed a sigh of relief at the prospect of escape from the desert of Ft. Sill.

Sunday morning, September first, 1918, the unit entrained at the freight station of Camp Doniphan. As if to speed the parting guest, clouds appeared the heat abated, and before we were fairly started on our journey the rain began to fall.

The train consisted of ten tourist sleepers for the men, two Pullman sleepers for the officers, one freight car for baggage, and one freight car for cooking. No one who took that journey from Ft. Sill to Camp Merritt will ever forget the kindness of the Red Cross and the many courtesies extended to both officers and men at every stop of any length. We were fed, we were given the opportunity to take shower baths, we were taken upon sight seeing trips around the cities. Had we been a returning victorious army no greater kindness could have been shown us. In the kindness shown we looked into the heart of the nation giving its best, and nothing in our subsequent history has ever seemed quite equal to the love and affection shown by the Home folks.

Monday was Labor Day and about three in the afternoon we reached Moberly, Mo. Here we were permitted to detrain and march to the square where all the people of the surrounding country had gathered for the celebration of the day. We were fed on ice cream and cake, listened to the Oratorical outbursts of the speakers, and talked with the pretty girls.



A Canadian Red Cross Worker.



Tuesday morning about eleven oclock we arrived at Peru, Indiana.

Here the detach~~ment~~ detrained and were marched to the square in the city. An old building had been converted into an immense shower bath. The men were provided with towels and soap and enjoyed a most refreshing bath, after which they were returned to the train for dinner. The officers dined at the hotels and resta~~utants~~. The journey was resumed about two oclock.

We journeyed by way of Detroit and across Canada and arrived at Niagara Falls during the for~~noon~~ of Wednesday. Here again the men were detrained and marched in a body to the Falls. Many of the enlisted personnel altho coming from New York or Brooklyn had never before seen the Falls. They were taken down the elevator to the banks of the river and up th the edge of the American Falls. They walked over Goat Island and had a view of the Canadian Falls. The Officers in charge of the detach~~ment~~ secured 2 special street cars which returned them to the train in time for lunch and to resume the journey across New York.

At Rochester and again at Syracuse the Ladies of the Red Cross were on hand when the train stopped to care for the wants of the men. Thursday in the early morning we detrained for the last time from the special and were marched without noise into Camp Merritt.

We were greeted at Camp Merritt by the information that we were to leave Camp within a few days and that no leaves would be permitted outside the Camp. Here we were joined by five officers coming from Allentown. Our organization was complete. The organization was subjected to two final inspections which were passed with credit to the organization.

In the dark of the early hours of Sunday September 7th we formed rank with packs on our backs and took the long hike over the hills to Alpine Landing. We were loaded upon a packet the size of a tug boat and started down the Hudson at six-thirty in the morning. Without breakfast we were landed at a pier in Brooklyn about nine-thirty.





Hungry, and with appetites whetted by our march and boat ride we were ready for the doughnuts and coffee provided upon the dock by the ever watchful Red Cross. In the course of the morning Base Hospital No. 85 and the 325th Field Artillery were loaded upon the good ship Canada which was to be our home for two weeks. During the remainder of Sunday and until eight o'clock Monday we lay at the dock in Brooklyn.

As we steamed into the lower bay of New York and awaited the assembling of the balance of the convoy the thought of all was turned homeward and each was impressed not so much by the glory of war as the sacrifice demanded by patriotism. We also felt the boundless pride in the nation which could call into being in such short space of time the evidences of Military strength. As at the noon hour the assemblage of convoy and Naval convy was completed and our ship swung into her place in line, and we saw the provisions made for the safety of this European voyage-- The Destroyers, the Subs, the Ballonnas and the Aeroplanes-- our pride gave place to a feeling of quiet confidence and supreme trust in our Uncle Sam.

A few of the officers suffered from seasickness and only a comparatively few of our enlisted personnel. The routine daily inspection of quarters on shipboard showed that our detachment was capable of doing good police duty. Our Commanding Officer gave himself personal inconvenience on several occasions to assure the greater comfort of the enlisted personnel. During the voyage of thirteen days only two men were sent to the ship's hospital and <sup>their</sup> illness proved to be of a minor nature.

Much apprehension was experienced by several officera as we entered the danger zone but the good natured chaffing of the majority diverted their attention. From the 18th of Sept we were daily expecting our convoy from the other side, but not until the morning of the day of our arrival at Glasgow did we meet them. As they closed in around us in the hashed moments of the early dawn of September 21st, the mountains of the west coast of Ireland were plainly





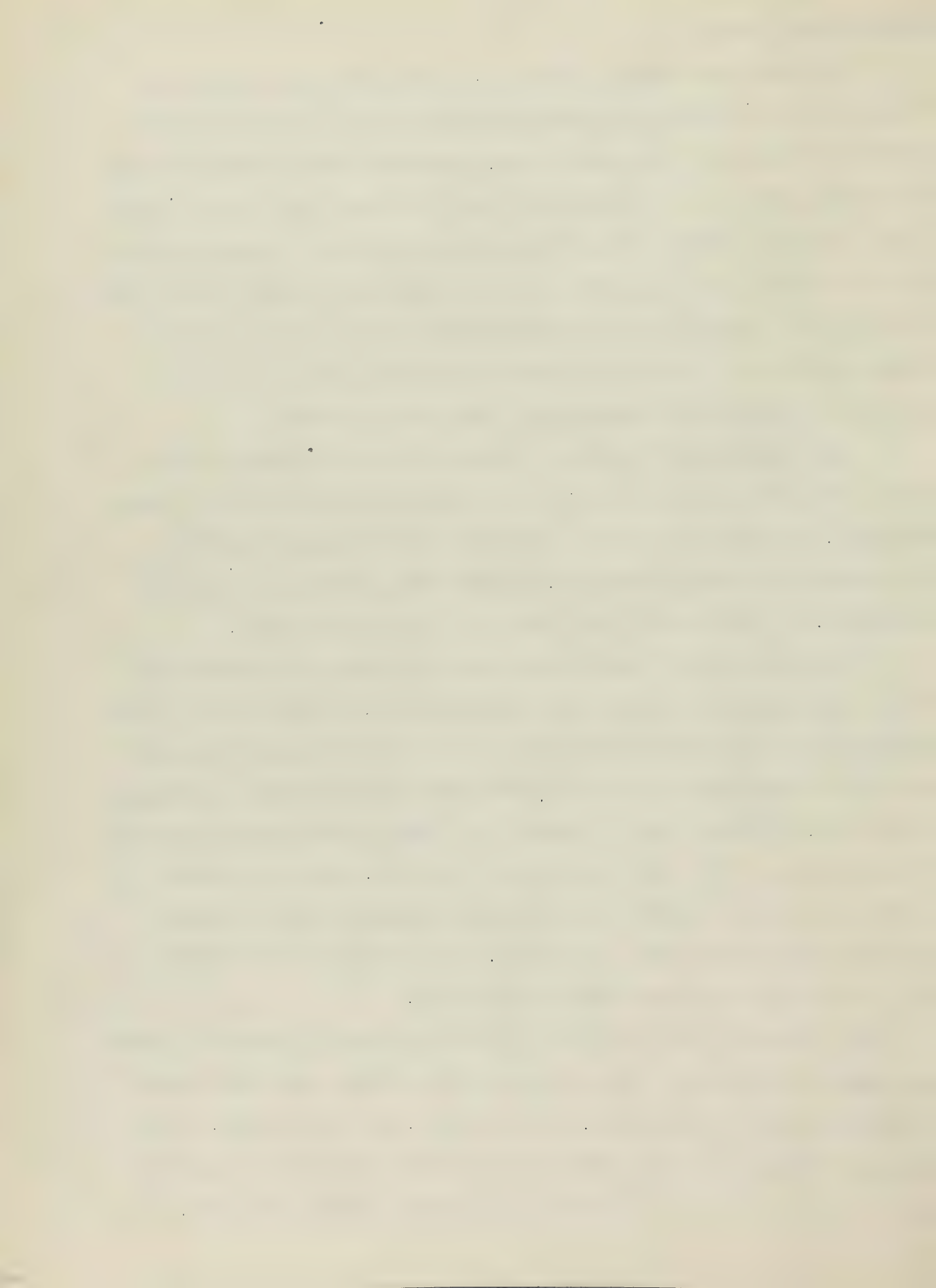
visible on the horizon.

That last days journey, skirting the north of Ireland, beholding the " Bonnie Hills o' Scotland and entering the Firth of Clyde are memories of Base 85 was will be treasured for years to come. Linked with the excitement of landing on a foreign shore was the anticipation of what the morrow had in store, so that it was a short and restless sleep from the time we tied up at the docks in Glasgow until the gray and rainy morning broke. We anticipated a brief excursion into the city before entraining for some unknown destination, but orders of the Commanding Officer of the 325th kept every man on board until the time for entraining on the evening of Saturday the 24st day of September.

Our remembrance of Glasgow is confined to the view of the ship yards from the deck of the Canada and to the huge warehouse in which we lined up before entraining. As we disembarked we were presented with "The King's Letter" by two sergeants of a Scottish regiment. Upon the train platform Red Cross women from the U. S. A gave us the latest papers and a pack of cigarettes.

During the night of travel we made one or two stops, and morning broke with a clear day and we were well into English country. The green of the fields, thatched roofs, little cottages--all seemed like a veritable toyland or a scene from Alice in Wonderland. We could with difficulty realize that this was England in War time. It was not until we arrived at the docks of Southampton about noon of Sunday that we had our acute realization of grim war. Here we saw vessels in dry dock after an encounter with torpedoes, a thousand German prisoners, and a hospital train in process of loading. Food at Southampton was hard to get, prices high, and butter entirely unprocurable.

The afternoon of that Sunday was full of new sights and sounds. We visited the Olympic which had just arrived the preceeding evening. About five o'clock we embarked upon the Channel boat. We were crowded. The sea was rough. A heavy storm and a high rate of speed with a constant change of course to avoid the Subs all conduced to amke this the most disagreeable portion of the trip. Prac-





tically all were seasick. Fed the fishes more than once and eventually reached that state of general misery where it was immaterial whether we encountered the Subs or not.

But the morning of Sept. 23rd broke clear and bright. We beheld the harbor of Cherbourg and at ten o'clock we became a part of the A. E. F.

A six mile hike brought us to the Rest Camp, where we lined up on the parade ground and waited for an hour for the Commanding Officer of the Camp to make his appearance. Dispairing of his immediate return the Adjutant at last assigned us to quarters and we proceeded to hustle for something to eat as we had been without food since the previous noon. The officers were cared for thro the courtesy of the English officer in charge of the Officer's mess and after considerable difficulty we succeeded in getting food for the men.

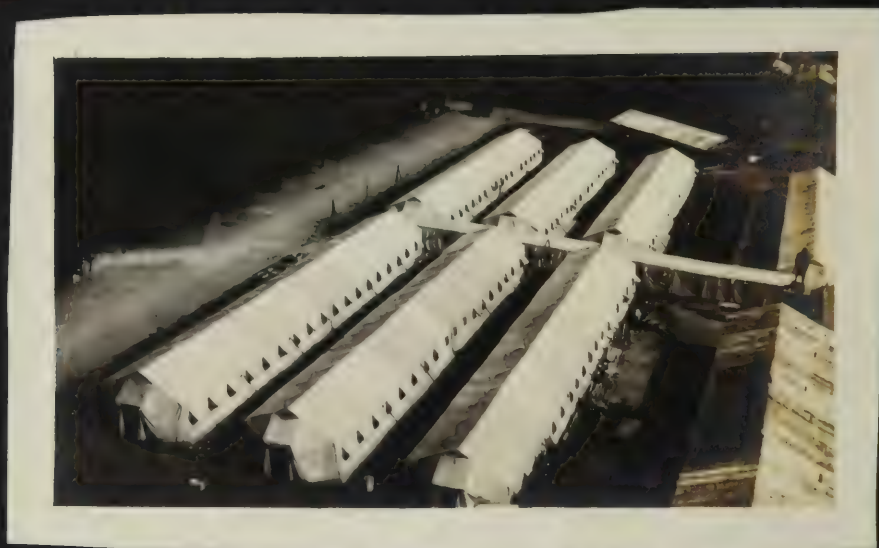
Much has been written of the joys of these Rest Camps and 85 desires to add its testimony to the seeming indifference to the comfort and cleanliness of this particular place. We were fortunate in having only two nights stay in the place. At no other place upon or journeying did we experience such general discomfort and we hailed with joy the order to entrain on the Chevaux Hommes route for Paris. At the tag end of a Bob tailed freight we made the journey to Paris from Wednesday morning at ten o'clock until Thursday at seven in the morning.

Met at the St. Lazaire station by the R.T.O. we were divided into two parties. Five officers and about forty enlisted men were taken to A.R.C. No 5 and the remainder were taken to Lycee Montaigne where Base Hospital No. 57 had just been established.

On Tuesday of the following week the unit was reassembled at 71 Boulevard Pariere. The building which we took over had been for years a technical school, equipped with all the apparatus for such teaching and the work of Base Hospital No. 85 was to put it in condition to receive patients. With



*Base Hospital 85  
Clichy-en-cour Paris*









*The Arrival of the wounded*























Leaving the Hospital for the  
U.S.A.



Red Cross Workers serving  
Hot Drinks to patients.



Patients Receiving a "hand  
Out" as they Leave







A Regiment of "Blue Devils"  
 Halted in front of our Hospital



There was much jubilation  
 when the crinoline was sighted

such a commission it is not to be wondered at that both the owners of the building and the Surgeon of Paris looked upon the organization as a wrecking crew. We fairly made the dust fly and a week sufficed to put the building in shape for the reception of beds. Not all of the organization were engaged in this housecleaning task. A crowd of the enlisted personnel under one or two officers were detailed to the cleaning up of a Convent at Assumption. Those officers not occupied with the cleaning up were assigned temporarily to other hospitals in active operation. Thus we had men working at Base Hospital No. 41 at St. Denis, at A. R. C. No 3, At A. R. C. No. 7 and at A. R. C. No 112. The attached table will show the assignment of these officers to the other units for temporary duty. It does not show the length of their service as these records are not available at the present writing.

Oct. 9th, the organization moved to Clignancourt Caserne to establish a Base Hospital. Oct. 11th we began to receive our first patients. With renovation of the buildings, caring for the patients as they came in, arranging the detail of the organization the succeeding month sped by before we were fully aware that events on the fighting front were leading to a crisis.

It will always be cause for thankfulness that we were in Paris at the time of the Armistice to behold the jubilation and excitement of the week. Our patients celebrated by giving a parade within the walls at which the lame threw away their crutches and more men were ready for return to duty in one day than has ever fallen under our observation at any previous or subsequent date.

Even tho we felt confident that our work was finished with the signing of the armistice and that we would speedily be returned home, patients continued to arrive and to recover or be discharged for home and the work of the hospital went steadily on. About Xmas we received word that we were to finish up the classification of all patients on hand as speedily as possible and move to Angers to relieve Base Hospital No. 28.





Angers, France

















The old K. C. are always  
 be seen dealing out a liberal  
 supply of sweet potatoes.





General Pershing inspecting  
the Hospital.









Col. Eastman decorating  
Pvt. James B. Kelley with D.M.C.



Pvt. James B. Kelley.





#### Serbian Medal To Fox.

A telegram to American Red Cross headquarters yesterday announced that the Serbian government has granted posthumously to Capt. Walter H. Fox of Waucoma, Iowa, the order of Saint Sava. Capt. Fox, a Red Cross man, lost his life while helping combat the spread of typhus in Serbia. The Serbian government will place a tablet to his memory in the house where the young American died.

---

Our work was finished with speed. Leaving one Lieutenant and ten enlisted men behind to finish the transfer of property we entrained for Angers on Saturday afternoon, January 5th and reached our destination on Sunday evening January 6th. The following week was occupied in familiarizing ourselves with the plan of the hospital and the work under our particular charge. January 15th we took over a well established and smoothly working plant, and here we are continuing our work up to the present time.

During our work at Clignancourt we cared for approximately 2500 patients without a death occurring among them. We have not been as fortunate since we arrived at Angers in our mortality record. But we have received and cared for nearly 8000 patients here. Our personnel both in officers and men has changed greatly since our first arrival in Angers but there are by far the large majority with us of the old guard who started from Ft. Sill last September. There has been only one death among the officers that of Captain Walter H. Fox. He died of Broncho-pneumonia while on detached service with a Red Cross Relief organization at Belgrade Servia. He was buried in Belgrade. He is deserving of more than passing mention, for he was the friend of every member of the unit, a skillful surgeon and a willing worker. Altho he died away from the organization he is not forgotten, and he will be remembered when the history of 85 becomes a part of a dim and distant past.

Eighty-five has had five commanding officers, viz:--

Capt. Robert M. Stephenson	April 16th to August 8th, 1918.
Major Stanton A. Friedberg	August 8th to August 16th 1918.
Lt. Col. Chas. O'H. Laughinghouse	August 16th 1918, to January 29th, 1919.
Lt. Col. Royal Reynolds	January 29th to February 26th, 1919.
Colonel William R. Eastman	February 26th, 1919 to date.

To each we have given our unswerving loyalty and our association with them all has been unmarred by friction in the slightest degree. We are pleased to have known them as gentlemen. We are proud of their ability as commanding







Orchestra  
of  
Boat H. B.



Masquerade  
Hall





officers. To say more might be deemed flattery and we cannot rightfully say less. It is a real pleasure to have known them.

Two more little points of Base Hospital No. 85 history and the record is completed.

We were without nurses for about two months of the time when we were functioning as a hospital in Paris. Our corps men acted as ward masters and nurses and deserve especial commendation for their faithfulness and efficiency. The record of no deaths is mute evidence of the fact that their work was of a high character.

At one time during October the Surgeon of Paris called upon us to increase our bed capacity to its utmost over night. That night the entire detachment worked all night unloading and setting up new beds and mattresses and our report of the following day showed an increase of nearly a thousand available beds. The work was performed with a willingness and a spirit which called forth favorable comment on the part of our Commanding Officer.

The arrival of our first nurses on November 29th was made an occasion for rejoicing. Just at that moment we had a small outbreak of Influenza among our patients and the timely arrival of nurses contributed in no small measure to the control of the situation.

While we have not experienced the hardships of the fighting front, or the discomforts incident to operation in the Advance Zone, we have the consciousness of Duty faithfully and efficiently performed. Cheerfulness and obedience have been the rule and the officers and men of Base Hospital No. 85 are content with the record of the organization even tho it has not <sup>obtained</sup> ~~secured~~ a single promotion or advance in rank during its existence.



In Angers, Base Hospital No. 85, was part of a center consisting of the Base Hospital of 2000 beds with a crisis capacity of 3000; an annex, "The Seminaire", a fine masonry building of 2000 beds situated about 2 miles from the Base; and a convalescent camp of canvas with a crisis capacity of almost 2000 beds. The two latter were operated essentially as convalescent hospital and camp, the former of these two being retained in service until April 1919, and the latter being relinquished in Jan., 1919. The Base consisted of a main building of masonry and 42 wards of barracks construction. The main building, formerly an old monastery, was built in a quadrangle within which was a court yard with a very pleasant garden. The front of this structure was occupied on the ground floor by the various administrative offices, the pharmacy, and the X-ray department. In a wing extending forward to the left, was the surgical department, with private rooms on the 2nd floor, and wards on the 3rd floor. In a corresponding wing on the right were wards. The two upper floors were given over to wards on all 4 sides of the quadrangle. The admitting office was contiguous to the main building, and in direct touch with the spurtrack, on which trains for debarkation and embarkation of patients were run. A certain section of barracks apart from the rest, was reserved for an isolation department, and was an administrative entity under the medical service. The various other wards were assigned to the different services according to their needs, the one nearest the receiving office being reserved as an observation ward. The main building had a capacity of about 500 and the barracks of about 1500 patients. Kitchens, mess-halls, and special diet kitchen were ample. A fine Red Cross Hut, for the use of the enlisted men and for entertainments for all, an excellent club for the officers, and one of the best rest huts for nurses to be found in France, were among the accessory buildings. The enlisted personnel were housed in barracks. There were two tennis courts, and somewhat distant from the





hospital, was a very good ball-field. A remarkable fine bath house for enlisted men was a noteworthy feature. The enlisted men had a small building for a club-room in which, as well as in the nurses hut, the officers' club, and the Red Cross hall, were pianos.

The location of the hospital, well within the city of Angers, and distant about a mile from its centre, was most excellent. Good drives, many shaded picturesque old poplars, beautiful flower beds, a small lake, and well-kept lawns, made a setting somewhat unusual for an army hospital, and not without its effect upon the morale of all. It certainly was appreciated by the patients coming from other less attractive spots.

Equipment of all departments was absolutely complete. Toilet facilities were abundant. There was a private telephone exchange, gas, electricity, and amply sufficient water from the supply of the city of Angers. Sewage was well cared for, and was never a menace.

All these factors left no excuse for anything but the best of care of our patients, and never was excuse necessary. The detailed reports of the various services show this. Very important indeed, was the harmonious and cheerful functioning of all the innumerable elements, to a certain but limited degree a legacy from Base Hospital No. 27. Though an intangible factor, nevertheless its importance should not be minimized. And in the maintenance of morale the social activities in our hospital community have been of the greatest value.

Many entertainments were given under the auspices of the Red Cross, averaging several times a week: "Movies", musical entertainments, lectures, and innumerable A.E.F. shows, including a very creditable one given here and elsewhere by our own personnel. Dances for enlisted men were given twice weekly, and equally often for officers and nurses. The music was by an orchestra of our own men. Daily afternoon tea was served by the Y.M.C.A.





in the nurses hut, which was given and operated by that organization. Officers were welcome several times weekly to these functions. For a long period of time, a return party was given the nurses, once each week, by the officers. This consisted of a musical program, and a good lunch. Two rather elaborate smokers were given by the staff to which officers resident in Angers were invited, and on the departure of each of our two first commanding officers in the A.M.F., a real banquet was had, occasions which will long remain green in the memory of the participants. With the advent of spring, we had several educational trips by motor, visiting many of the historic chateaux in which this portion of the Loir valley is so rich. As a result of these breaks in the ordinary routine of hospital duty, work remained a pleasure into which each was keen to put his best energy.

The old city of Angers itself, was most interesting. Its population of about 80,000 consisted of all classes of working people, many of whom were of the highest type, however, and a great many families than whom no better exist in France. The unvarying courtesy and hospitality of this people worthy of more than passing mention, and none of us can ever forget the unassuming kindness and friendship offered to us and accepted by us. The city with its old Roman ruins, its Chateau dating to the 11th century, its fine cathedral, and, perhaps most picturesque of all, the narrow winding streets, bordered by houses, many of them already old when America was yet undiscovered - - - this city combining the old with the new, the modern homes, stores, and factories, and all nestled down on either bank of the river Maine was always a delight.

Base Hospital No. 85, has done its work faithfully, willingly, and cheerfully. It is fortunate in having so much to recall with joy and so little to cause regret.



ROSTER OF OFFICERS, U.S.A. Evacuation HOSPITAL NO. 85.

Colonels:

Sam. R. Eastman.

Joined organization Feb. 26 1919 and assumed command same date.

Lt. Colonels:

Joshua C. Hubbard.

Assigned to organization Aug. 20, 1918. Joined at Camp Merritt, New Jersey Sept. 5, 1918. Relieved from duty Jan. 26, 1919 and transferred to Evacuation Hospital No. 1.

Chief of Surgical Service.

Charles H. Laughinghouse.

Assumed command of Hospital July 31, 1918 at Ft. Sill Okla. Relieved from duty Jan. 31, 1919 for return to the United States.

Royal R. Reynolds.

Joined organization Jan 30, 1919 and assumed command Jan, 31, 1919. Relieved from command Feb. 26, 1919.

Charles T. Sturgeon.

Assigned to organization May 12, 1919.

Chief Surgical Service.

Wilbert J. Scruton.

Joined organization Jan. 15, 1919. Relieved from duty ~~App.~~ Mar. 3, 1919 for return to the United States.

Chief Dental Oral Surgeon.

Majors:

Joseph Aaronson.

Assigned to organization Aug. 3, 1918. Detached Service to Officers school at Paris March 7, 1919.

Chief of Laboratory.

Stanton A. Friedburg.

Assigned to organization Aug. 6, 1918. Transferred to Base Section No. 5 for return to the United States, April 10, 1919.

Chief of Nose and Throat Service.

John M. Firmin.

Joined organization Jan. 26, 1919. Relieved from duty May 11, 1919 for return to the United States.

Chief of Surgical Service.

John P. Long.

Joined organization Jan. 12, 1919.

Chief of X-Ray Dept.





Roland D. Wolf.

Joined organization Jan. 12, 1919. In charge of Annex. Transferred to Hosp. Centre, Savenay April 7, 1919.

Ralph E. Morrall.

Assigned to organization Jan. 15, 1919. Relieved from duty and transferred to Hospital Center, Savenay Feb. 27, 1919.

Chief of Orthopaedic Service.

Appleton H. Pierce.

Joined organization Sept. 5, 1918.

Chief of Medical Service.

(Neuro-psychiatrist)

Winfred B. Post.

Assigned to organization Aug. 6, 1918. Relieved from duty for return to the United States Feb. 6, 1919.

Chief of Eye Service.

Captains:

Pern J. Bidwell.

Joined organization Sept. 5, at Camp Merritt, New Jersey. Relieved from duty for return to the United States May 1, 1919.

Surgical Service.

Rupert C. Blakeley.

Assigned to organization Aug. 6, 1918. Relieved from duty for service with Red Cross Jan. 14, 1919.

Surgical Service.

Fred M. Davis.

Assigned to organization July 24, 1918. Relieved from duty for service with Red Cross Jan. 14, 1919.

X-Ray Section.

Rae S. Dorsett.

Assigned to organization June 27, 1918. Reported June 29, 1918. Relieved from duty for return to the United States, May 1, 1919.

Medical Service.

James H. Egan.

Assigned to organization May 22, 1919.

G.U. Service and Athletic Officer.

Walter H. Fox.

Assigned to organization Aug. 6, 1918. Relieved from duty Jan. 14, 1919. for service with the Red Cross.

Surgical Service.

Emmet L. Graham.

Assigned to organization Aug. 6, 1918.

Eyes, Nose and Throat Section.

Leo D. Harmon.

Assigned to organization Jan. 12, 1919.

Medical Service.





Lasher Hart.

Assigned to organization August 6, 1918. Transferred to  
Base Section No. 5 for return to the United States.  
Genito-Urinary Service.

Alexander W. Jacobs.

Assigned to organization July 24, 1918. Detached Service at  
Red Cross Hospital No. 5 Nov. 1 to 8, 1918.  
X-Ray Section and Medical Service.

Howard T. Knight.

Assigned to organization June 28, 1918. Joined July 8, 1918.  
Medical Service.

Philip Lewin.

Joined organization, Jan. 14, 1919. Relieved from duty  
Feb. 20, 1919.  
Orthopaedic Service.

Daniel H. Levinthal.

Joined organization, Jan. 12, 1919.  
Orthopaedic Service.

James H. McLaughlin.

Joined organization, Jan. 12, 1919. Relieved from duty  
Feb. 20, 1919.  
Orthopaedic Service.

Owen P. McPherson.

Assigned to organization, Aug. 7, 1918. Relieved from  
duty, Jan. 14, 1919. for service with the Red Cross.  
Surgical Service.

A. G. Mott.

Assigned to organization, Aug. 6, 1918.  
Surgical Service.  
Relieving and Evacuating Officer.

George H. Moore.

Joined organization, Jan. 15, 1919. Transferred to Camp  
Hospital No. 10, March 20, 1919.  
Medical Service.

John H. Mullin. A

Assigned to organization, Aug. 6, 1918. On Detached Service  
in London at this date.  
Medical Service.

Ed. S. Murphy.

Assigned to organization, May 17, 1919.  
G.U. Service.



Chas. A. Reed.

Joined organization, Jan. 13, 1919. on Detached Service  
from Jan. 16th. to Jan. 20th incl.  
Eye Service.

Oscar T. Schultz.

Assigned to duty March 22, 1919.  
Chief of Laboratory.

Thos. P. Healy.

Assigned to organization, Aug. 18, 1918. On Detached Service  
from Oct. 9, 1918. to Jan. 6, 1919. Surgical Service. Relieved from  
duty April 19, 1919 for return to the United States.  
Adjutant.

Donald D. Chira.

Assigned to organization, May 25, 1919.  
G.U. Service.

Clark E. Spivey.

Assigned to organization, Aug. 18, 1919.  
Surgical Service and Chief Of  
Genito- Urinary Service.

R. M. Stephenson.

Assigned to organization as Commanding Officer, May 18,  
1918. Transferred to Base Hospital No. 103, Aug. 27, 1918.

Chas. W. Tedrowe.

Joined organization, Jan. 11, 1919. Transferred to 1st.  
Replacement Depot, St. Aignan for return to the United States.  
G.U. Service.

Chas. B. Thomas.

Joined organization, Jan. 15, 1919. Transferred to Head-  
quarters Base Section No. 1. for return to the United States.  
Medical Service.

Arthur A. White.

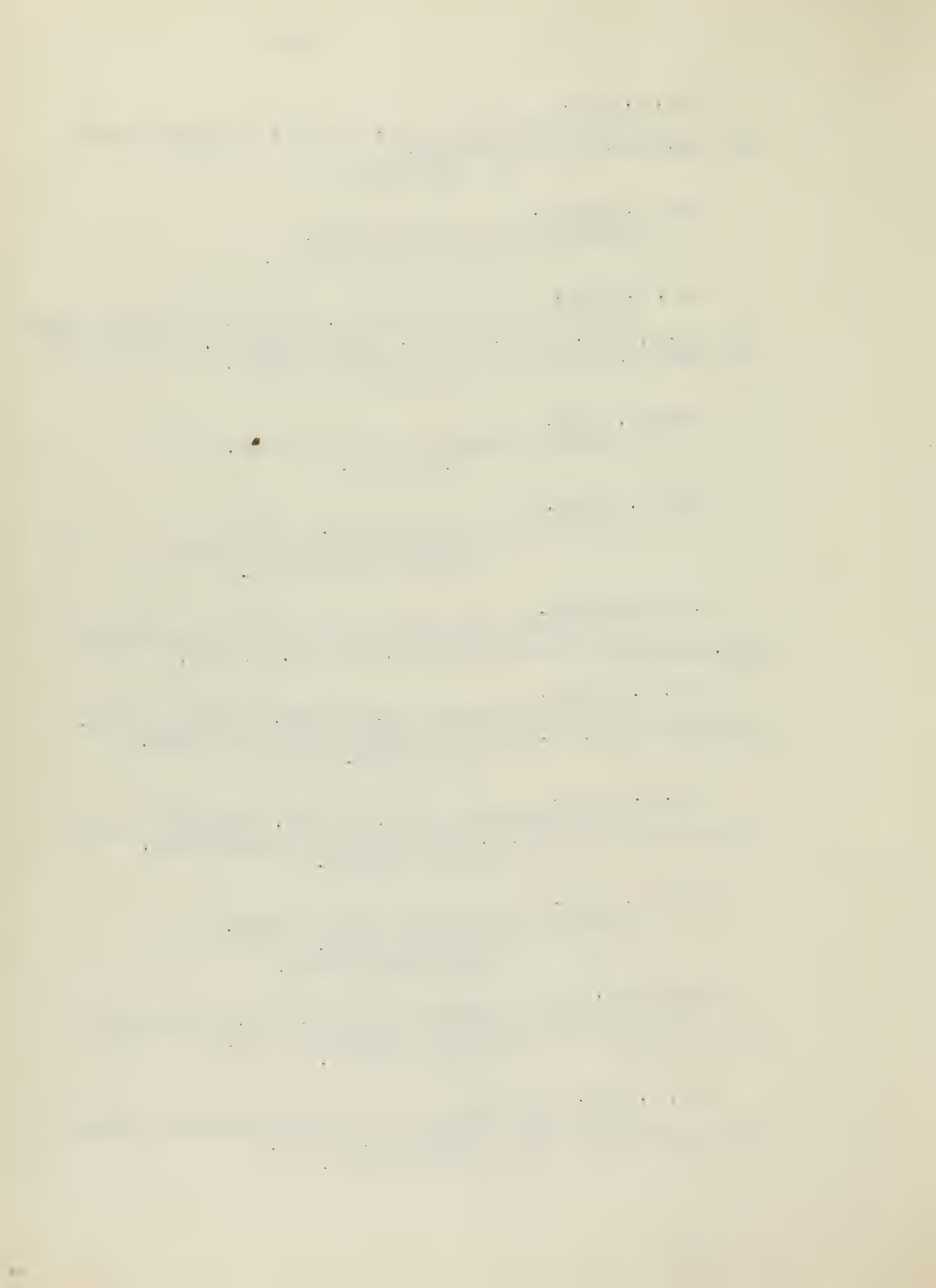
Assigned to organization, April 3, 1919.  
Medical Service.  
Orthopaedic Service.

Royal Woods.

Assigned to organization, Jan 15, 1919. Relieved from  
duty, March 24, 1919 for return to the United States.  
Medical Service.

Thos. F. Wood.

Joined organization, Jan. 15, 1919. Transferred to Head-  
quarters, Hospital Center, Savenay, Feb. 6, 1919.  
Medical Service.





Lieutenants, 1st.

John T. Cooper,  
Assigned to organization, July 29, 1918. Relieved from  
duty Feb. 15, 1919.

Dental Service.

Herman A. Cailey.

Assigned to organization Aug. 22, 1918.

Surgical Service.

Samuel H. Hunt.

Assigned to organization Aug. 6, 1918. Relieved from  
duty April 3, 1919.

Surgical and Educational Officer.

Roy C. Jackson.

Assigned to organization April, 13, 1918. Relieved from  
duty, and transferred to Base Hospital No. 41. Jan. 11, 1919.

Medical Service.

Thos B. Kelly.

Joined organization, Aug. 6, 1918. Transferred to Head-  
quarters, Base Section No. 1. April 20, 1919.

Surgical Service.

Norval H. McDonald.

Assigned to organization Aug. 20, 1918.

Dental Oral Service.

Walter C. Quiring.

Assigned to organization, July 1, 1918. Relieved from  
duty for return to the United States, Feb. 26, 1919.

Medical Service.

Detachment Commander.

William D. Richards.

Assigned to organization Aug. 6, 1918. Transferred to  
1st. Replacement Depot, St. Aignan. For return to the United States.

Medical Service.

Arthur H. Stebbins.

Assigned to organization, Mar. 28, 1919.

Dental Service.

Carl B. Young.

Assigned to organization, Aug. 6, 1918. Detached Service  
month of November with Red Cross Hospital No. 3. Relieved from  
duty, Jan. 31, 1919. for return to the United States.

Surgical Service.

MILITARY CORPS.

CAPTAINS.

Clyde A. Speight.

Assigned to organization Aug. 9, 1918.

Registrar, and Personnel Adjutant. Adjutant from Aug. 9th to Oct 5th 1918.



1st. Lieutenants:

E

Howard, Neale F.

Assigned to organization, Aug. 8, 1918.

Labratory.

Adjutant.

Edward J. Lovitts.

Joined organization, Jan. 12, 1919. Relieved from duty and transfered to Base Section No. 1. for return to the United States May 12, 1919.

Medical Supply.

Carl E. McQuiston.

Assigned to organization, Aug. 10, 1918. Transferred to Headquarters, Base Section No.1 for return to the United States, May 11, 1919.

Mess Officer.

Roy C. Photzer.

Assigned to organization, July 31, 1918. Joined Aug. 11, 1918. Relieved from duty Jan. 14, 1919, for service with the Red Cross.

Labratory Service.

Wesley W. Stewart.

Assigned to organization, Aug. 9, 1918.

Detachment Commander.

Medical Supply.

\*

2nd. Lieutenants:

John H. Garber.

Joined organization, ~~joined organization~~ Jan. 12, 1919.

Mess Officer.

Wm. A. Gordon.

Joined organization, Jan. 12, 1919.

Labratory Service.

Quartermaster Corps:

1st. Lieutenants:

Charles P. Herring.

Joined organization, Jan. 27, 1919.

Quartermaster.

2nd. Lieutenants:

James A. Berry.

Assigned to organization, July 6, 1918. Relieved from duty, Jan. 27, 1919.

Quartermaster.

\* 2nd Lieutenant, Harold B. Davis. Assigned to organization March 13, 1919. Medical Supply Officer.





MEMBERS;

James A. Crain.

Assigned to organization, May 27, 1919.

Robert H. Goodloe.

Joined organization, Nov. 19, 1918. Transferred to  
Jous-les-Tours, March 10, 1919.

Larry J. Sackett.

Joined organization, Feb. 6, 1919.



Detached Service of Officers of Base Hospital No. 85,  
in the A. E. F.

At A. R. C. M. H. No. 5.

Capt. Walter H. Fox, M. C.  
Capt. Rupert M. Blakely, M. C.  
Capt. Owen P. Mc Pherson, M. C.  
Capt. Fred W. Davis, M. C.  
1st Lieut. Albert C. Mott, M. C.  
1st Lieut. Clark D. Spivey, M. C.  
1st Lieut. William T. Richards, M. C.

At U. S. A. Base Hospital No. 41.

Capt. Fred W. Davis, M. C.  
1st Lieut. Thomas B. Kelly, M. C.  
1st Lieut. Herman A. Gailey, M. C.  
1st Lieut. Emmett L. Graham, M. C.  
1st Lieut. Howard T. Knight, M. C.  
1st Lieut. Samuel Hunt, M. C.

At A. R. C. M. H. No. 3.

1st Lieut. Roy C. Jackson, M. C.  
1st Lieut. Carl B. Young, M. C.  
1st Lieut. Alexander W. Jacobs, M. C.

At A. R. C. M. H. No. 112.

Capt. Thomas R. Sealy, M. C. ( Commanding Officer)  
1st Lieut. John H. Mullin, M. C.  
1st Lieut. John P. Cooper, D. C.  
Capt. Pern J. Bidwell, M. C.

A. R. C. Relief Expedition to Balkan States.

Capt. Walter H. Fox, M. C.  
Capt. Rupert M. Blakely, M. C.  
Capt. Owen P. Mc Pherson, M. C.  
Capt. Fred W. Davis, M. C.  
1st Lieut. Roy G. Pfozter, S. C.







## SURGICAL SERVICE.

When Base Hospital No. 85, took over this hospital, the organization found a surgical equipment well adopted to all its needs.

At this period owing to a general order, the surgical work naturally divided itself into two great classes i.e., emergency and non-emergency cases.

Of the emergency cases, there were sixty three requiring operation as follows; Thoracotomy for empyema 4; thoracotomy for lung abscess 1; curettage for osteomyelitis 8; appendectomy for acute appendicitis 9; herniotomy, for inguinal hernia 5; herniotomy for umbilical hernia 1; hemorrhoidectomy 13; incision and drainage, abscess 22; cholecystotomy for acute suppurative cholecystitis 1; removal of superficial tumors 2; varicocele 1; subphrenic abscess 1.

A large percentage were non-emergency cases requiring classification and return to U.S. The remainder being returned to duty.

## ORTHOPEDIC SERVICE.

In the orthopedic department the operative procedures were as follows; refractures 28; manipulation of fractures and joints 10; incision and drainage, abscess 17; amputations 3; curettage, bone 5; plasters casts 89.

A large number of fractures and chronic cases of sprain, flat feet and deformities were classified for return to U.S.

## UROLOGY AND SKIN DEPARTMENT.

The department of Urology and Dermatology in a Base Hospital is composed of as large a variety of cases as one would find in man. Gonorrhea might be considered as the most important in which one sees all its stages and sequelae, contracted during enlistment and previous to entering the service.

The same is true of syphilis but the most of these cases are diagnosed from the primary lesion or at the beginning of the secondary. The treatment is something definite and patients get their treatment. One finds some cases which would not undergo treatment were they not in the army.

Chancroidal conditions are ever present with <sup>rather</sup> its large open sores and infected inguinal glands.

Skin conditions of all kinds are present and a correct diagnosis must be made in order to insure a just treatment.

## Report of the Surgical Service at Chincowood-- Miss.

The large buildings were assigned to the Surgical Service because of the type of construction which allowed of only limited changes. The plan for the department had to be adapted to the conditions which were present. The building nearer to the pacific office was made the headquarters for the various surgical divisions. The first floor had at either end a large room having a capacity of thirty beds without overcrowding. The intermediate space was made up of smaller rooms. In these rooms were established the G. U., Eye, Ear nose and throat departments, X-ray ~~dark~~ room, dental office and laboratory. A large waiting room for ambulant patients was set aside. In addition there were two small wards for special cases.

On the second floor the ward at either end was reserved for the acute surgical cases. Two rooms were found with tile floors. These were set aside for operating rooms. Each could easily accomodate four tables. Across the hall from one of these operating rooms was the sterilizing and supply room. A well equipped X-Ray Laboratory was installed on this floor. Another large room gave ample space for a dressing room. A smaller room was utilized as an office by the Chief of the Surgical Section. The third and fourth floors were composed of wards of varying sizes. About 125 patients could be cared for on each floor. The second building was occupied exclusively by patients.

Unfortunately or otherwise the signing of the Armistice took place before the hospital was fully equipped. The hospital had only been in operation two days before it was called upon to take care of 200 convalescent patients, mostly surgical, from another hospital.

Appearing so late upon the scene it could only act in the capacity of an overflow hospital, relieving other well equipped hospitals in the District of convalescent patients in order to provide room for battle casualties. The work of the department consisted almost entirely of surgical dressings. A few minor operations were performed.

In the eye department most of the conditions seen were the result of gas. In the ear, nose and throat department acute otitis media, acute infections of the accessory sinuses, ordinary throat conditions and laryngo-trachitis as a result of gas inhalation formed the greatest volume of the work. One mastoid operation was performed. Relatively few cases of injury to the nose, ear or larynx came under observation.

In December the hospital was ready to take care of anything in the surgical line but the necessity for its continuance having passed it was ordered to be evacuated and the unit was transferred elsewhere.

Stanton A. Friedberg,  
Major, U. S. A.





## Medical Service, Base Hospital No. 85.

When Base Hospital 85 took over the Caserne at Clignancourt Paris there was assigned to the Medical Service at first two floors in one of the large four story buildings; later practically the whole of one of these large buildings was occupied by this service. The building was of modern, fireproof construction, it's only serious lack being in too meagre toilet facilities. On the ground floor were the office of the Chief of the Medical Service, that of the Neuro-psychiatric department and the general ward office for that floor, as well as the office of the Disability Board: two medical wards and the neuro-psychiatric ward together with the rooms of the Red Cross completely filled the remaining available space. On the second floor were two isolating and eight general wards, and on the third and fourth were ten general wards each. All beds were cubicled and placed head to foot. Lighting was by electricity, heating by steam, and ventilation by open windows as well as by the gravity system installed in the building. Gas was utilized for ward cooking. On each of the three upper floors there were two large toilet rooms, but no water closets, the only ones in this building being two on the ground floor. There was however a large outside latrine close at hand. There were no telephones. Each floor was in charge of a ward surgeon.

The patients received were solely convalescents sent in for classification and care and they were usually promptly evacuated either to coast or enroute to the U.S. Subacute and chronic bronchitis, usually secondary to gas inhalation, arthritis, and convalescence from varied acute diseases and from burns constituted in the main the conditions treated. A few chronic intestinal cases were also met with. All acute diseases of any moment were immediately transferred to other hospitals until November 29, 1918, when we received our first assignment of nurses. After that date none such were transferred. From that date until the hospital was closed January 4, 1919, a considerable number of acute cases were treated, notably, Influenza and its various complications and sequelae. These were merely the cases arising in patients and personnel as at no time did we receive any from other sources.





In the neuro-psychiatric department many cases of the various psychoneuroses were diagnosed and classified. Only two definite psychoses were found. A large number of peripheral nerve injuries were examined and recorded.

This unit reached Angers on January 5, 1919, and immediately began work in Base Hospital 27, which it was to relieve. By January 18, 1919, the date on which we officially took over the hospital, all were familiar with the routine and patients, and were prepared to continue the work done by our predecessors. There were at this time about 950 patients on the medical service. The following table gives the averages for the following four periods, each of four weeks:

	No. under treatment	Admissions.
1st period	1528	455
2nd "	1070	232
3rd "	460	226
4th "	392	203.

The largest number under treatment at any one time was 1800 and the smallest 370. The largest number admitted per week was 321 and the smallest 44.

These patients were housed partly in the "Main Building" of stone construction and partly in separate wards of barracks construction. There were single toilet and bathing facilities and in all respects the wards were well constructed and equipped. There was no lack in nursing personnel, and only rarely did a ward surgeon have more than 100 patients under his care at any one time.

The character of the cases ran the gamut of acute medical conditions and of those approaching chronicity. During January and February there was a considerable amount of Influenza, there being at all times for several weeks somewhat more than 100 cases under treatment. With its complications and sequellae it was the most serious condition dealt with. There were always many cases of contagious disease including a moderate amount of cerebrospinal meningitis. A few typical and several atypical typhoids were observed. In our experience dysentery was rare. The occasional cases of malaria were all estivo- autumnal and readily subsided under treatment. The patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis or under suspicion were many and were promptly transferred to the special hospital at Savenay. There was a considerable



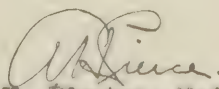


number of cases of chronic rheumatism and several of rheumatic fever. Only one case of diabetes was admitted and proved extremely obstinate having been at no time sugar-free up to the time of his transfer. The usual amount of valvular disease of the heart came through; effort syndrome and true myocarditis were common, the latter especially after the more severe febrile diseases. We had a considerable number of patients with acute nephritis, which was usually on the wane, however, and also of chronic Bright's disease. With a few notable exceptions they were very amenable to treatment. Pneumonia with its complications of pleurosy and empyema was very common, especially during the prevalence of Influenza. Frank lobar pneumonia was the exception and a considerable number were of mixed infection, overwhelming in toxicity and showing post-mortem, the massive wet pneumonitis so common in post-influenzal pneumonia. This was the most discouraging and heart-rending class which we were called upon to treat. There were in all 191 cases of pneumonia of which number 21 died.

The work of the neuro-psychiatrist has been in the main the examination of patients in whom nervous or mental disease was suspected by the ward surgeon and the determination of the mental condition of soldiers subject to disciplinary action. Patients suffering from mental disease were always transferred to Base Hospital 214 (the Neuro-Psychiatric Hospital) at Savenay forthwith. Others were sent there with very little delay. A few have been held here under treatment. The following number have been transferred to Savenay:

Psychoses	17
General Paralysis of the Insane	4
Cerebro-spinal Syphilis	2
Epilepsy	10
Psychoneuroses	21.

Conscientious professional care of the sick soldiers entrusted to them, and cheerful cooperation in administration have characterized the work of the Ward Surgeons.

  
A.H. Pierce, Major, M.C.,  
Chief of the Medical Service.



- HISTORICAL SKETCH of BASE HOSPITAL No. 85 -  
LABORATORY

P A R T I.

The laboratory of Base Hospital No. 85, was organized at Ft. Sill, Okla., on August 6, 1918, with Capt. Reuben Appleberry, 1st Lieut. Roy G. Pfozter, and eight enlisted men of the Medical Department. On August 15, 1918, Capt. Appleberry was transferred and Capt. Joseph D. Aronson assigned as Chief of the Laboratory Service.

The laboratory organization received its preliminary training in the laboratory of Base Hospital, Ft. Sill, Okla., from August 6, 1918, until August 30, 1918.

On September 1, 1918, Base Hospital No. 85, departed from Fort Sill for overseas service arriving in France September 23, 1918.

The hospital was located at Clignancourt Caserne, Porte de Clignancourt, 18 Arrondissement, Paris, on October 6, 1918, where it remained until January 6, 1919, when it was transferred to Angers, to relieve Base Hospital No. 27. While stationed at Clignancourt Caserne, the laboratory was located on the west side of the ground floor of Batiment B, where it occupied six rooms, which were planned to be used for the preparation of media and glassware, clinical laboratory, pathology, bacteriology, supply room and office. The rooms were well lighted, heated by hot water radiators from a central heating plant, and were equipped with gas, electricity and plumbing by the Engineering Corps in a very short time. The arrangement of the rooms was such that each room was independent of the others, so that all of the workers would have sufficient room to carry on their work and not be forced to interfere with the others.

The laboratory equipment did not arrive until the first week







of December, and while sufficient apparatus arrived so that we were prepared for the ordinary laboratory examinations, the shortage of reagents necessitated borrowing from American Red Cross Hospital No. 2, a number of things.

During the sojourn of the hospital at Clignancourt, the laboratory was not of great service because of the fact that the patients received were convalescent and remained but a few days before they were transferred to other stations.

It was not until January 6, 1919, when we relieved the laboratory service of Base Hospital No. 27, that the laboratory actually took an active part in the hospital.

Lieut. Roy G. Pfozter was placed on detached service, and to the laboratory staff was then added 1st Lieut. Neale F. Howard, who was assigned to the laboratory when the organization reached the embarkation port, but who was temporarily assigned as Adjutant in view of the inactivity of the laboratory section. Lieut. Gordon was transferred to the laboratory from Base Hospital No. 27, thus giving us a working staff of three officers, eight enlisted men, and one civilian employee.

The building and equipment of the Laboratory of Base Hospital No. 27, was taken over and no changes were made in the housing and equipment.

It was considered advisable to have the laboratory personnel collect specimens for blood counts, blood cultures, water for bacteriological examination, as well as cultures from the naso-pharynx and special cultures. Other specimens were collected and brought to the laboratory by ward personnel. Specimens from organizations billeted in the vicinity



### III.

of Angers, were collected by the ambulance drivers and brought to the laboratory upon their return.

All reports were delivered at 11:00 A.M., and at 4:00 P.M., unless marked emergency, in which case they were delivered to the ward as soon as the examination was completed. Reports for organizations billeted in the vicinity of Angers, were delivered by the ambulance drivers when they made their regular trips to these organizations. Records of examinations were kept on prescribed forms, and all requests for examination were forwarded in duplicate. Reports were rendered in duplicate. The original request was signed by the officer making the examination and was returned to the ward, while the duplicate was signed by the person receiving the report, and was returned to the laboratory, where it was filed under its proper heading, and in that way, facilitated the making of the monthly report.

The attending staff co-operated in every way possible with the laboratory, and this was especially true of the Chief of the Medical Service, Captain Pierce, who at all times did his utmost to co-operate with the laboratory.

The laboratory was of service in clinical pathology in the examination of blood, urine, feces, sputum, urethral smears, and dark field examinations. Its services in anatomic pathology consisted in performing autopsies upon all those dying in the institution and of making routine microscopic sections of all the organs. In so far as the bacteriological section of the laboratory was concerned, the work here was of great importance, and consisted of preparing media, examination of cultures for different organisms, study of flora in wounds and study of the flora of the lungs and bronchi in all cases coming to autopsy. Later studies were made on the flora of all of the sinuses,





#### IV.

which in the few cases so studied, showed some interesting findings. Blood cultures were taken as a routine in all cases showing a distinct rise of temperature. Determination of type of pneumonia was carried out according to Avery's method, since mice were not available at that time.

With the exception of agglutination tests for different organisms, no serological work was attempted.

Blood for complement fixation reaction was taken by the laboratory personnel, the serum separated and forwarded to the Base Laboratory, St. Nazaire.

No attempt was made to carry out any chemical analysis here.

From the standpoint of epidemiology the laboratory was of service in the study of two epidemics of pneumonia, which occurred amongst the troops billeted in this area. No other disease manifested itself in an epidemic form.

The laboratory assisted the District Sanitary Inspector's Office in the study of the water supply of suspicious areas, and in search for carriers of *B typhosus* and *B dysenteriae*, also in the examination of urethral discharges following his inspection of troops prior to leaving the district.

Material was not supplied to other laboratories, nor did the laboratory staff take part in operative procedures; all such procedures were carried out by the ward officers.

#### Recommendations:

1. That trained personnel be given preference to foreign service.



2. That laboratory officers who are detailed to field service or with Base Hospitals, should be trained in Bacteriology, Serology, Pathology, and clinical Microscopy, since men who are especially trained in but one branch of laboratory work cannot be used to advantage in a laboratory where requests may come for any sort of laboratory work.
3. That the number of officers and men assigned to the laboratory should depend upon the amount of work, as shown by the monthly report, thus obviating the necessity of having a number of especially trained men marking time while other institutions are in dire need of assistance.
4. That the laboratory personnel be kept at a minimum until the laboratory is functioning, when the number desired should be assigned.
5. That the laboratory personnel, both officers and especially trained enlisted men, should be under supervision of a personnel section of the Division of Laboratories, who should control the number of men assigned depending upon monthly report or special request, in event of an epidemic.
6. The substitution of qualified women technicians for foreign service so as to relieve the men for other services.
7. That reduplication of requests for data of the same type should be abolished.

## P A R T    II.

### A- Chronological Interest:

1. Base Hospital No. 85, was organized at Fort Riley, Kans., on April 16, 1918, per Special Orders No. 101, par. 2, dated April 16, 1918, Hdqrs. MOTC, Fort Riley, Kans.
2. Received training at Ft. Riley, Kans., from April 16, 1918, to





June 24, 1918, and from June 25, until September 1, 1918, training took place at Ft. Sill, Okla.

3. Sailed from U.S. on September 8, 1918.

4. Arrived in France September 23, 1918.

5. Arrived in Paris, September 26, 1918.

Arrived at Angers, A.P.O. 733, January 6, 1919.

6. Date of demobilization

B- Statistical Data:(See attached consolidated report).

With the exception of especial study of the blood counts, blood cultures, and examination of the nasopharynx for B influenza, also the study of the sinuses of those coming to autopsy with a diagnosis of influenza, no special work was carried out here.

C- Personnel Data:

Reuben Appleberry, Captain M.C., chief of laboratory from Aug. 6, 1918, to Aug. 15, 1918.

Joseph D. Aronson, Captain M.C., chief of laboratory from Aug. 15, 1918, to March 6, 1919.

Oscar T. Schultz, Captain M.C., chief of laboratory from March 22, 1919 to

Roy G. Pfozter, 1st Lieut. M.C., joined the organization Aug. 8, 1918, and was placed on detached service Jan. 14, 1919.

Neale F. Howard, 1st Lieut. San. Corps, assigned to duty with laboratory Sept. 3, 1918, at the embarkation port; detached Oct. 9, 1918, and acted as adjutant until Jan. 8, 1919, when he was again assigned to the laboratory; detached again April 29, 1919, to act as adjutant.

William L. Gordon, 2nd Lieut. San. Corps, assigned to laboratory of Base Hospital No. 27, was assigned to duty in laboratory of Base Hospital No. 85, Jan. 15, 1919.



Harold E. Davis, 2nd Lieut. San. Corps, assigned to laboratory  
Nov. 3, 1918; detached March 23, 1919.

The enlisted men of the laboratory personnel were as follows:

William A. Goehner, Sgt.1/c ; detached Feb. 14, 1919.

Riley F. Shifflett, Sgt. (Promoted to Sgt.1/c)

Rexford B. Cragg, Sgt.

Yella B. Heerema, Pvt.1/c (Promoted to Corp.)

James P. McKary, Pvt.1/c (Promoted to Corp.)

Harold O'Connel, Pvt.1/c

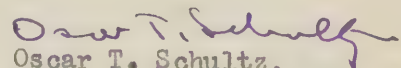
Charles P. O'Conner, Pvt.

Officers and enlisted men have at all times shown their loyalty and willingness to work in the interest of the patients. This attitude has been especially marked in the case of Sgt. Shifflett, who has at all times shown his willingness to work hard and at any hour called upon.

D- Floor plans of the laboratory while stationed at Clignancourt Caserne are attached.

For floor plans of the laboratory and photographs of buildings while stationed at Angers, refer to Historical Sketch of Laboratory, Base Hospital No. 27.

E- No new or improved apparatus was devised.

  
Oscar T. Schultz,  
Capt. M. C., U.S.A.





The following are some general notes on the history of Base Hospital No. 85:

The hospital was organized at Ft. Riley, Kans., on April 16, 1918, per Special Orders No. 101, par. 2, dated April 16, 1918, Hdqrs., MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans. The original organization consisted of Captain Stephenson, 1st Lieut. Jackson, and 15 enlisted men from the Medical Department.

On June 17, 1918, one Sgt. 1/c and 66 men were transferred from the casual detachment MOTC, relieving the 15 men originally assigned.

The organization was drilled and instructed in Masons handbook while at this station.

The organization departed from Ft. Riley on June 24, 1918, per Special Orders No. 143, par. 3, Hdqrs., Central Dept., dated June 17, 1918, arriving at Ft. Sill, Okla., the next day.

On July 25, 1918, 151 enlisted men joined the organization at Ft. Sill, Okla., per Special Orders No. 180, par. 3, Hdqrs., Southeastern Dept., dated July 14, 1918.

Medical officers were assigned from time to time until the full quota of 35 officers was reached.

Lieut-Colonel Laughinghouse assumed command of the organization Aug. 11, 1918.

The organization remained at Ft Sill, Okla., until Sept. 1, 1918, While at Ft. Sill, Okla., the men received but little practical training since there were but few patients in the Base Hospital Ft. Sill, Okla., for the 35th Division had departed some months before.

On Sept. 1, 1918, the organization departed for Camp Merrit per telegraphic instructions, Souther Dept., dated Aug. 28, 1918. The organization consisted of 35 officers and 206 enlisted men.

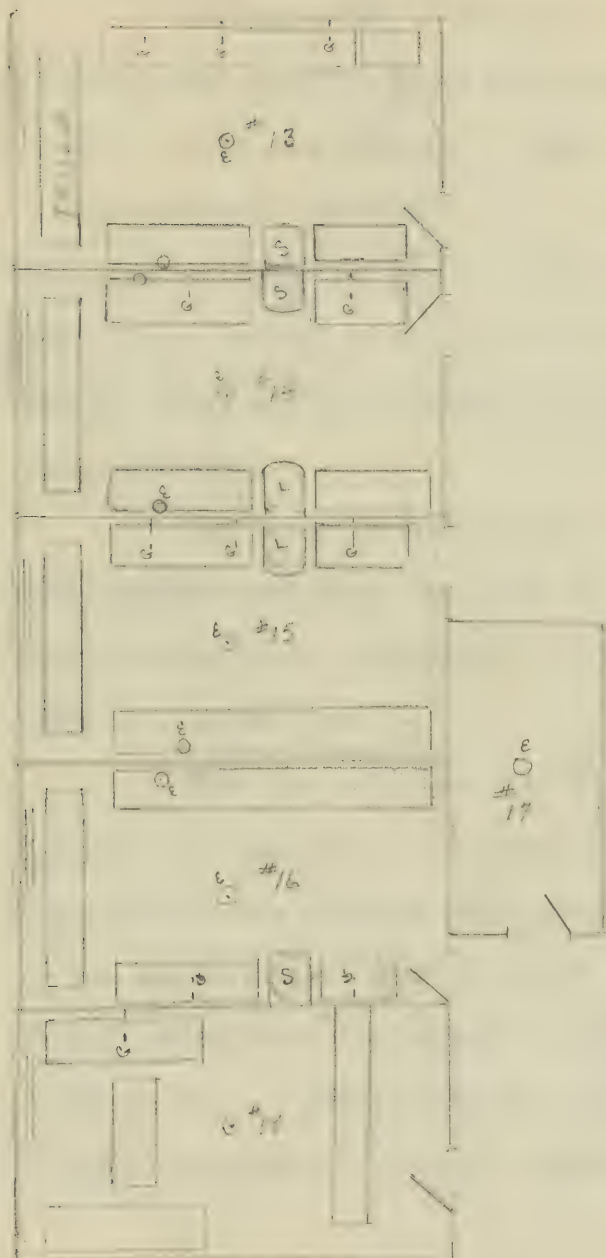


Arrived at Camp Hermit, Sept. 4, 1918, and embarked on Sept. 8, 1918. On Sept. 8, the organization sailed via the "Canada" Anchor Line, arriving at Glasgow on Sept. 21, where we debarked and were transferred to Southampton by rail, arriving there on Sept. 22. From Southampton, crossed the Channel and landed at Cherebourg on Sept. 25.

*Oscar T. Schultz*  
Oscar T. Schultz,  
Captain, M. C. U.S.A.







[Legend]

#13 MEAL ROOM

#14 GENERAL STORE

#15 SPEC. & REPAIRS

#16 GENERAL LABORATORY

#17 STOCK ROOM

#18 PHYSIOLOGY & OFFICE

G - GAS FIXTURES

EE - ELECTRIC FIXTURES

L - 240 VOLTS

S - SIGNS

SCALE 1/4" TO 1'



A. P. O. No. 733

Evacuation of hospital completed ~~14~~ May 30, 1919.

[illegible]

## Total.....

7

Totals Only

93

22)

189



## (III. BACTERIOLOGY. (SPECIMENS EXAMINED CULTURALLY.)

Blood, specimens of	143
Urine, " "	21
Feces, " "	28
For Dysentery	79
Positive	3
For Typhoid or Paratyphoid	50
Positive	23
Sputum, Specimens of:	6
For pneumococci	17
Positive	23
Typed by Avery's Method	6
" " Mouse "	6
For Other Organisms	1131
Positive	83
Nasopharynx, specimens from:	88
For B. Diphtheriae	120
Positive Examinations	4
For Meningococci	88
Positive Examinations	25
Spinal Fluid, Specimens of	44
Positive Examinations	29
Pus, exudates, etc., (exclusive of wounds):	18
Aërobic cultivations	15
Complete identifications (No. of Strains)	73
Anaërobic cultivations	64
Complete identifications (No. of Strains)	50
Wounds:	7
Aërobic cultivations	170
Complete identifications (No. of Strains)	30
Anaërobic cultivations	169
Complete identifications (No. of Strains)	
Autopsies, Total original cultures from	
Milk, Total No. of specimens of	
Water " " " "	
Bacteriologic examinations not otherwise listed	
Total	

#### IV. SEROLOGY.

Agglutination tests, (with bacteria) .....	243
Bloods grouped, (for transfusions) .....	1
Wassermann Tests:	
Blood .....	All Wassermann tests made.
Double Plus, or plus .....	by Base Section No. 1
Spinal Fluid .....	Laboratory.
Double Plus, or plus .....	
Serologic examinations not otherwise listed .....	
Total .....	

#### V. CHEMISTRY. (SPECIMENS ANALYZED)

Blood .....	
Urine, Special Examinations.....	
Water.....	
Milk.....	
Drugs, Foods, Beverages, etc.....	
Chemical examinations not otherwise listed.....	
	Total.....

## VI. OPERATIVE PROCEDURES. (BY LABORATORY STAFF.)

Treatments with Salvarsan.....	
Treatments with therapeutic sera .....	171
Treatments with bacterial vaccines.....	2
Schick tests.....	95
Luetin tests.....	15
Animal inoculations.....	
Operative procedures not otherwise listed.....	
Total .....	

Total Laboratory Examinations not included above

GRAND TOTAL.....	8832
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(Signed)



HISTORY OF DENTAL DEPARTMENT,  
BASE HOSPITAL NO. 85.

On August 12th., 1918, Lt. N. H. McDonald, D.C. reported for duty with Base Hospital 85 at Fort Sill, and on August 15th., Lt. J. P. Cooper reported at the same station. These officers immediately started work on the detachment and officers of the Unit, in order to get them in the best possible condition for over-seas service. Especial attention was given to the removal of all possible foci of infection. When the Unit left Ft. Sill, all badly decayed teeth had been filled, and all abscessed teeth extracted.

The Dental Clinic with the Unit in Paris was opened Nov. 7th., 1918, and operated until the first of January, 1919. All kinds of dental work was done there, including the care of fracture cases, transferred from A.R.C.M.H. Number One.

When the unit took over Base Hospital Number 27 at Angers on January 15th., Major W. J. Scruton, D.C., was transferred to this Unit. Major Scruton was promoted to grade of Lieutenant-Colonel, and was ordered to the United States, leaving Angers on March 3rd. Lt. Cooper was ordered to the United States on account of illness. On April 1st., Lt. A. K. Stebbins joined this unit, coming from Base Hospital Number 50. The dental work in Angers consisted of general dentistry, fractured jaws, and minor surgery.

*Norman H. McDonald*  
Lieut., D.C.



# ASSIGNMENT OF NURSES

to

## BASE HOSPITAL

# 85.

\* \* \* \* \*

First Assignment, arrived Clignancourt, Paris, from Evacuation Hospital #110,  
en route via Fleury, -- -- -- November 29, 1918.

Clapp, Mrs. G.E. CHIEF NURSE.

Anderson, Sarah C.  
Bair, Martha Emily.  
Borden, Mabel.  
Brophy, Catherine.  
Brown, Elaine.

Bryce, Margaret. - - - Left Base Hospital #85, Angers, Maine et Loire, for duty  
at Hospital Center, Mars-sur-Allier, March 5, 1919.

Butler, Josephine.  
Connolly, Rose E.  
Cowan, Lyla M.  
Cranker, Francis.  
Cronin, Katherine.  
Doud, Lida S.  
Gibson, Grace L.

Gordon, Ruby. - - - - Left Base Hospital #85 January 25, 1919, for Base Hospital  
#8, Savenay, for return to the United States.

Grant, Mary L.  
Grant, Margaret E.  
Haitz, Ottillie.  
Hix, Elizabeth.

Kaeding, Emilie.

Keating, Gertrude. ) - - Left Base Hospital #85, February 15, 1919, for duty at  
Keating, May. ) - - Camp Hospital #26, Noyers, Loire et Cher.

Porter, Elizabeth - - - Left Base Hospital #85, February 8, 1919, for Hdq. Base  
Section #5, Brest, for return to the United States.

Reed, Marjory L.  
Short, Adelaide T.

Smith, Agnes. - - - - Left Base Hospital #85, February 15, 1919, for duty at  
Camp Hospital #26, Noyers, Loire et Cher.

Tolles, Rosilla M.

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Second Assignment, arrived Clignancourt, Paris, from A.R.C.M.#5, Auteuil, Paris,  
November 29, 1918.

These nurses were attached to Mobile Operating Unit #1.

Dorais, Mary Rose.  
Finney, Julia E.  
Grayson, Mary L.  
Holland, Helen M.  
Jacobus, Dorothy.  
Ponton, Isabel.  
Sinnott, Nina G.

Goede, Ethel B. ) These nurses assigned to  
Lucas, Marie Lucile. ) Base Hospital #85, Nov.29,18.  
Playter, Vera E. ) Owing to leave or sickness  
Simpson, Mary L. ) did not report until Dec.8,18.  
Rogers, Grace P. )  
~~Chief Nurse.~~ ) Left B.H.#85, March 3, 1919,  
for Hdq.Base Sec.#5,Brest, for  
return to United States.

Third Assignment, arrived Clignancourt, Paris, from Mobile Hospital #1, Paris,  
December 3, 1918.

Sloane, Gertrude.





(Replacement Unit #2)

Fourth Assignment of Nurses, arrived Clignancourt, Paris, from Base Hospital #107, Mars-sur-Allier, via A.R.C.M.#5, Paris, December 9, 1919.

Young, Mary P. - - - - - CHIEF NURSE.

Ansell, Marguerite.

Bapty, Helen.

Blanchfield, Mary E.

Campbell, Anna M.

Cusack, Anna E.

Detweiler, Phoebe J.

Dodds, Diana D.

Donahue, Anna D.

Downs, Goldie.

Drenning, Cecile. - - - Left Base Hospital #85, Angers, Maine et Loire, for Hdq.  
Base Section #5, Brest, for return to the United States,  
February 25, 1919.

Fern, Loretta G.

Foley, Florence.

Headland, Violet M.

Keenan, Agnes.

MacMillan, Harriet.

Peck, Harriet.

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Fifth Assignment, (Replacement Unit #3) arrived Clignancourt, Paris, from Base Hospital #131, December 9, 1918.

Schweizerhof, Augusta L.

Connolly, Ethel U.

Days, Beatrice. - - - - -Left Base Hospital #85, Angers, Maine et Loire, for duty at

Dobbins, Ethel M. Camp Hospital #26, Noyers, Loire et Cher, February 16, 1919.

Grogan, Stella.

Halbert, Rhoda, W.

Hancock, Lester Maris.

Harris, Emma McKnight.

Hayward, Martha.

Hennessey, Mary M.

Hopkins, Ruth.

Hugger, Bessie G.

Mac Avoy, Kathryn, H.

MacIntosh, Gladys. - - - Left Base Hospital #85, Angers, Maine et Loire, for Savenay,  
for return to United States, March 6, 1919.

McGuinness, Mary.

McGuinness, Elizabeth.

McConaghy, Catherine.

McMorris, Lulu.

Mathews, Dorothy. - - - -Left Base Hospital #85, Angers, Maine et Loire, for duty at  
Camp Hospital #26, Noyers, Loire et Cher, February 16, 1919.

Nichols, Isabel.

Ott, Marie Ann. - - - - Left Base Hospital #85, Angers, Maine et Loire, for duty at  
Camp Hospital #26, Noyers, Loire et Cher, February 16, 1919.

Scott, Fay.

Sheely, Bessie. - - - - Left Base Hospital #85, Angers, Maine et Loire, for duty at  
Camp Hospital #26, Noyers, Loire et Cher, February 16, 1919.

Smith, Belle K.

Sunquist, Mary M.

Stewart, Florence M.

Togashaska, Augusta A.

Vaughan, Vivian.

Vaughn, Myrtle.

Wolfgang, Kathryn, J. - -Left Base Hospital #85, Angers, Maine et Loire, for duty at  
Camp Hospital #26, St. Aignan, March 20, 1919.



Sixth Assignment of Nurses:

Assigned to Base Hospital #85, January 11, 1919,  
Casuals taken over from Base Hospital #27,  
situated at Angers, Maine et Loire, France.

Berkowitz, Grace.  
Binns, Kathleen L.  
Boerner, Lulu I.  
Bright, Mabel.  
Bruff, Alta M.  
Canfield, Eva P.

Casey, Nora. - - - - - Left Base Hospital #85, Angers, Maine et Loire, for Base  
Hospital #8, Savenay, Loire Inferieure, for return to  
the United States, January 25, 1919.

Evans, Mary C. - - - - - Left Base Hospital #85, Angers, Maine et Loire, for duty  
at Camp Hospital #26, Noyers, Loire et Cher, February 14, 1919.

Gagnon, Inid.  
Gelino, Annie K.  
Given, Leila Ione.

Hagerman, Ruth B. - - Hallinan, Margaret.  
Heinemeyer, Mary A.

Kandle, Reba O. - - - - - Left Base Hospital #85, Angers, Maine et Loire, for Base  
Section #5, Brest, for transportation to the United States,  
March 12, 1919.

Kelley, Mabel F.  
Leibbrand, Martha L.

Marsh, Lula B. - - - - - Left Base Hospital #85, Angers, Maine et Loire, for Base  
Section #5, Brest, for transportation to the United States,  
February 7, 1919.

McCole, Catherine M.  
McDonald, Allison D.

Morris, Marion A. - - - - - Left Base Hospital #85, Angers, Maine et Loire, for duty  
at Camp Hospital #26, Noyers, Loire et Cher, February 14, 1919

Murray, Martha S.  
Neubert, Sophia.  
Nicolay, Margaret C.  
Parker, Inid.  
Peterson, Ebba A.  
Preston, Mary.  
Rankin, Marian A.  
Reed, Mary Elizabeth.

Regonini, Rose. - - - - - Left Base Hospital #85, Angers, Maine et Loire, for Hdq.  
Base Section #3, A.E.F., via Le Havre, for discharge from  
the Service. Miss Regonini went to Italy to join her parents. Feb. 17, 1919.

Rosenkilde, Anna.  
Secrist, Anna. - - - - - Left Base Hospital #85, Angers, Maine et Loire, for duty at  
Camp Hospital #68, Bourges, Indre Cher, February 14, 1919.

Singleton, Margaret E.  
Stiles, Harriet L.  
Thomas, Ruth.  
Thomas, Ruby,  
Watson, Mary F.

Whaley, Edith L.  
Victor, Angeline. - - - - - Left Base Hospital #85, Angers, Maine et Loire, for duty at  
Camp Hospital #68, Bourges, Indre Cher, February 14, 1919.

Washneck, Clara M. - - - - - Assigned to Base Hospital #85, from Camp Hospital #11,  
January 19, 1919.  
Left Base Hospital #85, Angers, for duty at Camp Hospital #26,  
Noyers, Loire et Cher, February 14, 1919.

Schwettle, Elsie. - - - - - Assigned to Base Hospital #85, Angers, for duty from  
Evacuation Hospital #1, A.E.F., January 14, 1919.





Nurses assigned to Base Hospital #85, Angers, from Base Hospital #27.  
January 11, 1919.

Cline, Margaret L. - ) Left Base Hospital #85, to proceed to  
~~Base Hospital #31.~~ ) Base Hospital #31, A.E.F., for duty,  
Harpel, Helen O. ) January 21, 1919.  
High, Elizabeth. )  
Irwin, Margaret M. )

Nelson, Lucy C. ) Left Base Hospital #85, to proceed to  
~~Base Hospital #31.~~ ) Base Hospital #31, A.E.F., for duty,  
Shoelbottom, Margaret L. ) January 22, 1919.  
Wilson, Gertrude M. - - ) Left January 26, delayed account sickness.  
Witherup, Anna C. )

Dawe, Alice M. - - - - Left Base Hospital #85, to proceed to  
Base Hospital #31, A.E.F., for duty,  
February 2, 1919.  
This nurse should have left Base H. #85,  
January 21, 1919, but was delayed account  
being on leave of absence.

Newell, Minnie E. - - - Left Base Hospital #85, to proceed to  
Base Hospital #31, A.E.F., for duty,  
February 2, 1919.  
This nurse should have left Base H. #85,  
January 22, 1919, but was delayed account  
being on leave of absence.

Dreher, Gertrude. - - - Left Base Hospital #85, Angers, to proceed  
to Base Hospital #8, Savenay, Loire Inferiure,  
for return to the United States, January 15, 1919.

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Huff, Mathilda. - - - - Left Base Hospital #85, Angers, to proceed to  
Base Section #5, Brest, for transportation to  
the United States, January 21, 1919.

Assigned to Base Hospital #85, at Clignancourt, Paris,  
December 9, 1918, from Evacuation #6.

Arrived for assignment to Base with Fourth & Fifth  
Assignments of Nurses.

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# ASSIGNMENT OF RECONSTRUCTION AIDES.

t o

B A S E H O S P I T A L

# 8 5.

\* \* \* \* \*

Assigned to Base Hospital #85, January 11, 1919, from Base Hospital #27, stationed at Angers, Maine et Loire.

## Physical Therapists:

Howe, Myrna S. - Chief Aide.	<u>Relieved</u> from further duty at this station <u>March 14, 1919</u> , to proceed, via Toule, to Hdqs. 3rd Army, Coblenz, Germany, for duty.
Bell, Juliet. - - - - -	<u>Relieved</u> from further duty at this station <u>March 14, 1919</u> , to proceed, via Toule, to Hdqs. 3rd Army, Coblenz, Germany, for duty.
Craighill, Eleanor. - - - - -	<u>Left</u> this hospital, (Base #85), to proceed to Hdqs. Base Section #5, Brest, for transportation to the United States, <u>January 22, 1919</u> .
Davis, Dorothea. - - - - -	<u>Left</u> this hospital, (Base #85), to proceed to Hdqs. Base Section #5, Brest, for transportation to the United States, <u>January 24, 1919</u> .
Fredericks, Pauline. - - - - -	<u>Left</u> this hospital, (Base #85), to proceed to Hdqs. Base Section #5, Brest, for transportation to the United States, <u>January 22, 1919</u> .
Gray, Ethel I. - - - - -	<u>Left</u> this hospital (Base #85), to proceed to Hdqs. Base Section #5, Brest, for transportation to the United States, <u>March 7, 1919</u> .
Haskell, Edith. - - - - -	<u>Left</u> this hospital (Base #85), to proceed to Hdqs. Base Section #5, Brest, for transportation to the United States, <u>January 22, 1919</u> .
Keith, Margaret B. - - - - -	<u>Left</u> this hospital (Base #85), to proceed to Hdqs. Base Section #5, Brest, for transportation to the United States, <u>March 7, 1919</u> .
McLagan, Eva. - - - - -	<u>Reported</u> this hospital (Base #85), for duty, from Base Hospital #65, <u>February 5, 1919</u> .
McLagan, Ruby. - - - - -	<u>Reported</u> this hospital, Base #85, for duty, from Hdqs. Mesves Hospital Center, A.P.O. #798, <u>February 6, 1919</u> . <u>Left</u> this hospital, Base #85, to proceed to Hdqs. Base Section #5, Brest, for transportation to the United States, <u>March 20, 1919</u> .

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# ASSIGNMENT OF RECONSTRUCTION AIDES.

to

B A S E H O S P I T A L.

# 8 5.

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Assigned to Base Hospital #85, January 11, 1919, from Base Hospital #27, stationed at Angers, Maine et Loire.

## Occupational Therapists:

O'Reilly, Gertrude M.

Blake, Mary W.

Dorland, Inez.

Hadley, Mildred L. - - - - - Left this hospital, Base #85, to proceed to Hdqs. Base Section #8, Brest, for transportation to the United States, March 27, 1919.

Shelton, Constance.

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Greene, Elizabeth. - - - - - Assigned to Base Hospital #85, from Base Hospital #113, Hospital Center, Savenay, February 27, 1919.

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Jansson, Svea. - - - - - Assigned to Base Hospital #85, from Base Hospital #69, Hospital Center, Savenay, February 28, 1919.

## DILITIAN.

Thurman, Mrs. Lizzie Gill. Assigned to Base Hospital #85, from Camp Hospital #91, Base Section #1, LaBaule, France. February 20, 1919.

## STENOGRAPHER.

Tyacke, Dorothy. - - - - - Assigned to Base Hospital #85, from Evacuation Hospital #24, Mesves Hospital Center, March 5, 1919.

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THE FOLLOWING NURSES LEFT THIS HOSPITAL, BASE #85, APRIL 4, 1919.

TO PROCEED TO LABAULE TO PREPARE FOR TRANSPORTATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

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Dorais, Mary Rose.  
Finney, Julia E.  
Goede, Ethel Belle  
Jacobus, Dorothy.  
Lucas, Marie L  
Playter, Vera E.  
Ponton, Isabel  
Simpson, Mary L.  
Simmott, Nina G.

Per Telegraphic Instructions M.613, Hdqs.  
S.O.S. dated March 28, 1919, and contained in  
S.O.#83, Par.9, Hdq. Base Hospital #85,  
A.P.O. #733, A.E.F., dated April 3, 1919.

Binns, Kathleen E.  
Bruff, Alta M.  
Dobbins, Ethel N.  
Dodds, Diana D.  
Foley Florence.  
Gagnon, Enid.  
Gelino, Annie M.  
Given, Leila Ione.  
His, Elizabeth.  
Huggler, Besse G.  
Kelley, Mabel F.  
Leibbrand, Martha L.  
McMillan, Harriet.  
Murray, Martha S.  
Neubert, Sophia  
Nicolay, Margaret C.  
Parker, Enid.  
Peck, Harriet C.  
Reed, Mary Elizabeth.  
Schweizerhof, Augusta.  
Scott, Fay.  
Stiles, Harriet L.  
Thomas, Ruby Anne.  
Thomas, Ruth M.  
Rankin, Marian A.

Per Telegraphic Instructions M.672, Hdqs.  
S.O.S., A.E.F., dated March 31, 1919, and con-  
tained in S.O. #83, Par.9, Hdqs. Base Hospital  
#85, A.P.O. #733, A.E.F., dated April 3, 1919.

Holland, Helen. - - - - - Left this hospital April 3, 1919, for duty  
as Assistant Chief Nurse for Casuals at  
Base Hospital #65, Brest, per S.O.#85,  
Par. 183, Hdqs. S.O.S. A.E.F. dated  
March 26, 1919.







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